

News of the Week.

—Some trouble is experienced in the Cabinet in reference to re-enslavement of escaped contrabands by local laws of Kentucky. This thing of slavery has always been a very difficult matter to "regulate."

—There are said to be plenty of applicants to become officers of negro regiments, but so far the department has been very sparing of its "permits."

—Gens. Halleck and Johnson are said to be the last remaining witnesses to be examined by the Buell Court Martial.

—The Provost Marshals of Pennsylvania have been named.

—Another attempt to run the Vicksburg batteries on Monday by the rams Lancaster and Switzerland. The result was loss of the Lancaster and slight damage to the Switzerland. No great damage to the men owing to their own intrepidity and prompt obedience of orders.

—Col. Gilmore was reported as after the retreating rebels near Somerset on the 30th ult. He was believed he would overhaul them and make them fight. Such has not been the general rule.—After pillaging the country of all they can lay their hands on these raiders generally make good their escape.

—Investments in five-twenties seem to be rapidly progressing at Philadelphia, reaching 1,000,000 on Tuesday.

—Over 150 deserters reported at Indianapolis on the 31st.

—Gov. Morton, it is said, will speak at N. York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Albany before he returns home.

—The rebels are building immense fortifications at Chattanooga, and have already between 50 and 60 siege guns in position at Bridgeport.

—The "official figures" of Bragg's loss at Stone River is declared to be 15,500, including 700 officers.

—"It is said" that arrangements for the attack of Charleston are nearly completed.

—It looks probable that arrangements for the quiet and safe evacuation of Richmond are being made.

LATEST NEWS.

• LOUISVILLE, April 1.—An official dispatch says Gilmore's forces attacked the rebels under Pegram in a strong position near Somerset, yesterday, and fought them from five to six hours and whipped them badly, driving them towards the river.

The rebels outnumbered us two to one.

Our loss will not exceed 30. Rebel loss not stated.

—There is considerable excitement in San Francisco concerning a secret secession organization which it is feared contemplates a hostile movement.—Loyal men were arming themselves and troops were being stationed at menaced points.

The Assembly has passed an act punishing privateers and aiders of treason, making death the penalty.

—Williamsburg is said to be threatened with an attack from 20,000 rebels now before the town.

—Statements from Washington are to the effect that the entire army will soon be paid up to the first of March.

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—The triumph of the Republican Union candidates is complete.

Smith is elected Governor, Messrs. Jenks and Dixon

members of Congress, by handsome majorities.

The supporters have a large majority in both houses of the Legislature.

—A Vicksburg letter announces the seizure of 2,500 bales of cotton, some forty miles from Lake Providence, by our forces. Every bale was marked C. S. A.

—The entire receipts of the internal revenue up to date amounts to 22,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year is 150,000,000.

It is now regarded as certain that no foreign loan will be accepted by Mr. Chase.

—Gold has advanced again in New York to 155 to 158, but is very irregular. Prices of goods and products a little better and firmer.

First Military Execution in the West.

On Friday afternoon of last week, a short time after three o'clock, Robert Gay, a member of Company D, 71st Ind. Volunteers, was executed by shooting at Indianapolis, for desertion and taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, (so called.) The written oath was found sewed up in his clothes on his arrest after returning home.

He also confessed his guilt and the justice of the sentence. He said he took the oath to avoid being exchanged, as he did not feel able for the service. He wished to return home and stay there. It appears he was a man of intelligence, somewhat above the common level, having for some time been engaged in school teaching in Clay county. He was from Ohio, but nothing is known of his family or of his early life.

He was attended "with commendable zeal" in his confinement by the Chaplain of his Regiment, and also by Rev. Mr. Day of the Baptist church.—Their lessons are believed to have produced a marked effect upon his feelings, as he frequently spoke to his fellow prisoners of their way of life, and the necessity for reformation. He spoke frequently to visitors and the officers of the jail on religious subjects, and expressed hopes of his own salvation.

His conduct on the way to the place of execution and after his arrival there, was so exceedingly calm, cool and even indifferent, as to excite general admiration.

When the preparations were all complete the prisoner was informed that he would be heard if he had anything to say for himself. With a perfectly calm, steady voice, he spoke as follows:

"Fellow Soldiers: I am about to die for the crime of desertion. I have done wrong. I know I have done wrong. But I did it unthoughtfully. I can call God to witness, before whom I must appear in a few minutes, that I did not mean to commit a crime. If a man ever tells the truth it is when he is about to die, and I tell the truth when I say that I meant no wrong. When I took the oath of allegiance I intended only to get home so that I might stay, for I did not feel able for service. My health was bad. It has always been poor. I am in better health to-day than I have ever been in my life. I meant to stay at home, and not to join the enemy. I never intended to desert my country. But what I did was wrong, and I confess it. I never realized the fate that awaited me till my sentence was read to me. Then I felt that I had to die. I cannot tell you how I have striven with the spirit in the time since that sentence was read to me. I feel that I am about to die a sinner.—Take warning by me and prepare for death while there is yet time. Labor to obtain that religion which is more precious than anything on earth. Try to reconcile yourselves to God, and live as your duty requires. I suppose my death is needed as an exam-

ple. If it will serve my country, and warn you, I will die cheerfully. I forgive all my enemies, and everybody on earth. I have no malice against any living being. I forgive those who are to fire at me. There are those who thirst for my blood, but I forgive them, too. To you who will fire at me I would say, take your aim well. Fire at the breast, (laying his hand with cap in it on his heart), that is the place. Hold on the spot firmly. I want to die quickly. Don't let me suffer. Hold steady on the spot, and shoot at my breast. Again I forgive everybody, and ask those whom I have injured to forgive me."

Everything connected with the affair was done in an orderly and systematic way. Gen. Carrington, by means of an ingenious little ruse, prevented the gathering of a great crowd. It was given out, as a great secret of course, that the execution would take place at five o'clock, and the General kept his horse saddled and a squad of cavalry about his headquarters as if in readiness to start; whereas, the thing was all over by a few minutes after three o'clock, and General Carrington was not on the ground at all.

HEALTH BULLETIN.

The weather for the month past has been exceedingly unpleasant. At the very opening of the month of March, when we usually congratulate ourselves that the hard weather of the winter is past, and that a gradual "toning down," with occasional "squalls," will introduce us to the bland airs and "April showers" of the spring time, the weather set in colder and more disagreeable than the month preceding,—or any other month, perhaps, of the winter, and has held its own. So true is this, that the very last day, on which this is penned, is one of the most unpleasant, if not coldest, days of the whole season.—Snow, blowing and freezing has constituted the order of the day. Weather of this kind, out of place, or time rather, besides being to an extra degree disagreeable, has the reputation of peculiar unwholesomeness. The reputation is perhaps deserved; and the present, or just passed March, has been marked by an unusual amount of sickness for that month.

In our vicinity, bronchitis and pneumonia have been the principal prevailing diseases. The writer saw in this town three cases of diphtheria, well marked, but mild, and all recovered in a few days with very little, if any, help from medication. Cases of bronchitis, just severe enough to render the subject very uncomfortable, but not to confine him to his bed or room, have been quite numerous. Cases of real inflammation of the lungs from cold, or what is generally termed "lung fever," have been less frequent or numerous, and what have occurred have been mostly among children. Some of these, and especially in cases succeeding measles, have been quite grave in their character; but recovery has been the rule.

The measles and mumps are, it seems, about "played out," as no new cases have been reported for some time. The hooping-cough, though skirmishing around a little in some localities, has not become general in any, and it need not be regretted if it does not till the weather becomes settled and warmer.

Upon the whole of the business we think it may be stated that the health of our community is tolerable, at the present—certainly no epidemic is prevalent, to speak strictly; and yet it must be allowed that there is a rather decided tendency to lung complaints, and undue exposure, especially in the case of those who have gone through the measles within the last few months, will stand a chance to be followed by unpleasant consequences.

In the case of such of those as must go to work in the open air, special caution should be taken to protect the feet and chest, and to avoid drafts of air in a perspiring or exhausted state, of "cooling off" too rapidly, or without sufficient protection by clothing. Almost every one is in danger of being thoughtless in this regard, and from this kind of thoughtlessness result many attacks of serious, if not fatal disease.

The following "incident in the cars" (the sort we read) is good enough and natural enough to be true. It shows up the unendurable meanness of those who make this war in which the country is struggling for its very existence, and in which so many parents and children are sacrificing every thing to make life desirable, (when life itself is left,) a means of putting money in their pockets. Any man ought to be ashamed to acknowledge that the war, so terrible a scourge to the people generally, had benefited him pecuniarily. If accidentally it has done so he should use it all to ameliorate the condition of the innocent and unfortunate who have lost all. But to the incident:

In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder, and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro."

She was silent a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then, overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speaker, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him, and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one not fit to ride with decent people.—[New York Post.

SOUTHERN NEWS.
New York, March 31.—A Hilton Head letter says: "Heavy firing was heard nearly all day on the 26th in the vicinity of Charleston, and it is thought our fleet was attacking the rebels at Stono Inlet."

"The Savannah Republican reports an engagement on Monday between rebel batteries and Federal gunboats, but gives no details. The locality appears to have been near Jacksonville."

The Murfreesboro Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer obtained the following intelligence from a gentleman just from Chattanooga:

The rebels are building immense fortifications at Chattanooga, and have 50 or 60 siege guns in position.

At Bridgeport the rebels have constructed earthworks; also, at Stevenson, Ala., Shelbyville and Tullahoma.

Bragg lost at the battle of Stone River 15,500 men killed, wounded and missing, according to official figures; 100 officers were killed or wounded; 2 Generals killed and 3 wounded, Breckinridge and Cheatham escaped without a scratch.

The Government has information from Port Royal that the arrangements for the attack on Charleston are nearly completed. Much confidence exists in the success of the movement.

Ample arrangements have been made for the safety of Ft. Pulaski and Hilton Head during the absence of the iron-clads and troops.

A Hilton Head letter of the 26th says the expedition which left for Stono consisted of 9 sailing vessels, four gunboats, four monitors and several transports.

For the Journal.

THE SYMPATHIZER.

The rebel sympathizer is wont to harp on the multitudinous ways in which war might have been prevented by concession on the part of the North. He is seemingly oblivious of the fact that war might have been avoided by submission, on the part of the South, to the Constitution and laws. If it had not been the premeditated design of Southern men to divide this Union when they could no longer govern it, our country would not now be struggling on the verge of ruin. If the South had been satisfied, as the sympathizer professes to be, with "the Constitution as it is," there would have been no necessity for concession. The fathers of secession never, in good faith, asked for any concession. They asked to rob the Government, to trample on our flag and dishonor the nation and belet alone. The only concession that would have given satisfaction to the originators of secession was, that the Government should be administered according to the cotton State platform, and that Southern gentlemen—not Northern mudsills—should be entrusted with its first administrative offices. With all their contempt for the "small fisted farmers, greasy mechanics and lily-livered dirt-eating cowards of the North," the opinion was not generally entertained in the South that we would be so lost to all sense of self respect, so barren of manhood and so destitute of respect for the opinions of mankind, as to make so groveling a concession. We were never asked to make these concessions—not because they would have been unacceptable to the South, for the contrary was loudly hinted by the prime movers of secession—but because they doubted their acceptance. No extra Constitutional concession was demanded by the North. It only asked that the majority might rule according to the Constitution.

Further concession was regarded by professional statesmen as impolitic and dishonorable. Concession, as the price of submission was looked upon as a dangerous precedent which, when established, might work an entire change in the principle on which free government is founded. After a short succession of administrative changes, accompanying each one of which there should be some concession to appease the discomfited party, we would be puzzled to recognize in its mutilated remains the resemblance of that noble Government bequeathed to us by our Fathers.

According to the sympathizer's theory of our Constitution, it is a nonresistant, and when an attempt is made to overthrow it the "Public Functionary" stands up with folded arms and says: "Gentlemen, I have no authority to restrain you." The Constitution, unlike the lowest animal in God's creation, is unprovided with any means of self-defence. I trust that nothing I may say to you in an advisory spirit will be construed as a desire to dictate the course proper to be pursued. If I may hazard so bold an expression, (knowing obsequiously and smiling blandly,) I have a doubt of the expediency of separation and I beg you will not do this thing during my administration. I entreat you to allow me to close my official career in peace. In the meantime, gentlemen, if you deem action necessary to promote the success of your designs, I employ you to confine it to such measures as will not, immediately, inaugurate bloodshed.—Save that for the christening of the incoming administration. Through the instrumentality of my Secretary of the Navy you may disperse our fleets to the four quarters of the earth; through my Secretary of War you can remove the most efficient arms from the vicinity of those from whom resistance may be apprehended; through my Secretary of the Treasury you can, to a great extent, destroy the national credit. The navy, the army, the forts, the mints, the arsenals and the custom houses, are in the hands of men in your interest; and though they may have taken an oath similar to that which binds us all to support the Constitution—(A voice—"The less said about that the better") Public Functionary resuming: "Perhaps you are right. Although there are no provisions in the Constitution for its defense, there are numerous provisions by the aid of which you can effect its destruction."

I might thus pass through the whole gradation of offices held under the patronage of my administration, and, at each consecutive step, point out some advantage which a sound discriminative policy might derive from them for your benefit; but I will not weary your patience with a description of a road with which your leaders are familiar. They know the ground. They have been over it.

And now, gentlemen, I beg leave to say in conclusion that for the Southern people I entertain feelings of profound gratitude. They elevated me to the Presidency. The terms on which that elevation was made are not forgotten. I promised, as many of you know when you threatened me with Douglas, to be in your hands as clay in the hands of the potter. The promptings of a heart susceptible of gratitude will not allow me to turn ingrate. I will fulfill that promise to the letter.

With the air of one who has sacrificed himself on the altar of his party, amidst the most profound sensation of pity, mingled with contempt, "the venerable old Public Functionary" made his best bow and retired.

MEMPHIS, TENN., }
March 21, 1863.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Another week has past, a week of uninterrupted sunshine, and as warm weather as ever Randolph County knew in the month of May. Plum and Peach trees are in full bloom, and I look out from the window, near which I write, upon woods beginning to look beautifully green. While I think of it, (though this is not in any way connected with the sunshine,) I see hundreds of bales of cotton, and a goodly number of men, women and children, in the same field of view, to say nothing of the noble old Father of waters with his floating palaces. There is one thing more, I see across the river, the village of Hopefield, which contained some houses a few weeks ago but is a village of chimneys only now. There they stand, so many monuments of rebel folly, and so many proofs of the power and disposition of the Government to punish those who attempt to do her wrong.

The streets here are very dirty; and one effect of the sunshine has been to convert our mud into dust. We wade through dust two inches deep in the streets; clouds of it fill the air until one

For the Journal.

Ed. JOURNAL.—It has been a good long while since we have written anything of much importance (if ever) for your columns; this being the case, we do not presume that you will be much wearied if we write quite a lengthy article—though we do not expect to write very elaborately.

My principal object in writing at this time is to say a word or two with regard to our schools. We feel pretty well satisfied that our common school system is on the advance. Our own observation has detected a contrast in success and progress compared even with schools taught only three or four years ago.—There seems to be a lively energy among teachers and a deep interest in the country for the promotion of education; this is pleasing and gratifying. Our sole aim should be an education first and necessary acquisitions afterward. Nothing else but the former will so well prepare for present life and the appreciation thereof. It is indisputable!

We have reason to believe that the schools taught in this township (West-ville) have been prosperous with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. We felt proud when Mr. Hiatt, the Examiner, spoke in such high terms of our school houses and teachers, but felt sorry that he had to exercise the functions of his office in one case. Before anything becomes customary it must have a precedent; so it is with reference to the dismissing of teachers. Persons are liable to grumble at any unprecedented act; but they need not, for the time has come when we need not expect to go into the school room merely to "stay" and to "pass off the time," as has been frequently done; we must work.—But large boys who are rude and careless like to be ungoverned and unrestrained, and hence don't like to have their "arrangements" adjourned—they love to "do as they please." This was the inclination in the case we are hinting at. Not wishing however to particularize, we will merely say that a general "trouble" was had in one of our districts.

At the conclusion of that school one of the most ridiculous pieces of poetry (?) was recited to be, and was read, that we commonly hear come before a public audience. It needs comment, but we have not room for it; we will only give a reply we heard read from a "paper" of another district. Here it is as nearly as we could get it:

"Effusions from a shallow brain
O'er fall, like bubbling drops of rain,
And never are seen or felt again."
"O poet! sophisticated poet!
If you're one you ought to know it;
And if you are you shouldn't 'blow' it,
You must be a pig before a sho-at!"

We hope the public will be brought to appreciate the possession of a good School Examiner.

If we be permitted to speak of any teacher personally, we would say first of M. L. Laurie Osborn that we believe her to be a distinguished and excellent teacher; she always does well, and is a credit to teachers of her sex. Lou. Lamb, of Huntsville, did well for a little woman like Lou. We think, with some experience and application of talent, she will become a good instructress. "Her name on the list."

E. A. Cropper's school (in our district) was concluded in a creditable manner.—We happened to be at his "last day," and, indeed, the exercises both day and night, were quite entertaining. The exhibition was really good, the circumstances considered; but as Ed. is a very particular friend of ours, we will not say too much about his school lest he may think we are jesting. The schools of A. Jacobs and others were taught with success. To do, res, allow us to say a word on another subject:

Almost everybody down here seems to be satisfied with and endorse the Constitution. We will not resist the draft, but will resist those who do resist it. We feel that this is the sentiment and expression of the people generally. We have in this vicinity a legally organized company of Home Guards, armed and equipped. We also have an occasional "sympathizer" who is ever crying peace, peace, and at the same time peace, buy pistols and other fire arms and ammunition.

If there is any genuine logic in this we "can't see it."

We are, respectfully,
PLEASANT RIDGE, IND. MITZWA.

MEMPHIS, TENN., }
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The streets here are very dirty; and one effect of the sunshine has been to convert our mud into dust. We wade through dust two inches deep in the streets; clouds of it fill the air until one

sees it on his clothes, on his desk, every where that there is any chance for it to settle; and feels it between his fingers, on his face, in his mouth, nose, and eyes. Think of this,—oh ye Southerners, as ye wearily wend your way through the mud!

The 5th, 18th and 1st Indiana Battery arrived here to-day on their way down the river. I had the pleasure of taking many of the boys by the hand, and seeing in their faces the proof of their excellent health, Jess Way, (Lieutenant I should have said,) Ed. Stanton, Vene White, Cam. Hollingsworth, Frank Peckett, and in fact all that I saw, never looked more ragged.

Col. Shunk was in his merriest mood, the soul of social life and good humor. No better regiments are in the service than the 5th and 18th, and no better battery than the 1st. They go to the field of glory and of carnage, followed by the good wishes of many a faithful friend who will miss them at the bedside, and long, oh, how earnestly, for their return.

I have received but one copy of the Journal since I came here, and that arrived before me. I know you have mailed it to me regularly, and I feel provoked at not receiving it.

Yours Truly,
Geo. O. Jones.

FACTS CONCERNING SLAVERY.

—Slaves were introduced into Brazil and Peru early in the sixteenth century, soon after the conquest of those countries by Cortez and Pizarro. The first negro slaves were brought into Virginia in 1619, and the first slave ship fitted out from the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. Their importation was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1775, Rhode Island passed a law declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. In 1780, Massachusetts abolished slavery, by her bill of rights. In 1781, Connecticut barred the introduction of slavery, and declared all born after the 1st of March of that year to be free at the age of 25. In 1780 Pennsylvania prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared all born thereafter of slave mothers free. In 1792 New Hampshire abolished slavery. In 1790, New York, and in 1830, New Jersey. In 1862, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia.

RANDOLPH COUNTY SEMINARY.

JOHN COOPER, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 2nd Monday (13th) of April, 1863, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION PER TERM.

Primary Department \$4 00
Academic Department, Junior Class, 6 00
Middle Class 8 00
Senior Class 10 00
No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness. Tuition due at the middle of the Term.

THOMAS W. KIZER,
C. S. GOODRICH,
A. H. HARRIS,
EDWARD EGER,
JAMES BROWN.

Winchester, March 27, 1863.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 12th day of April next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Wheeler, deceased, in Randolph County, Ind., all his personal property, (not taken by the widow of said decedent), consisting of one black Mare, one two-horse Wagon, one Threshing Machine, one two-horse Plow, one set of Harness and Bridle, two-thirds of eight acres of Wheat growing in the field, 140 bushels of Corn, one Cooking Stove and Trimming; also, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security—valuing valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

SIMPSON SCOTT, Adm'r.

March 27, 1863.

CAREY S. GOODRICH,

Atoney at Law.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO collecting and securing claims and obtaining pensions and back pay for soldiers and their heirs. Office on first floor of new Jail Building.

Also, Notary Public and Agent for the sale of Real Estate.

Dr. J. M. COVNER,

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician, MORRISTOWN, INDIANA.

ATTENDS promptly to all calls in the line of his profession. Charges moderate.
Residence and office on Main-St., South part of town.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and execution to me directed from the Randolph Common Pleas Court, I will expose to sale at the Court House door in Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, situated in Randolph County, Indiana, to-wit:

The west half of the north-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, all being in section five (5), township twenty-one (21) of range fifteen (15), east.

Executed at the property of Robert N. Porter, at the suit of Johnson V. Porter, John S. Lytle and George W. Shaw, vs. A. H. JENKINS, Sheriff R. C. March 19th, 1863. 27/1863 50